THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For six months,	$5 00
For twelve months,	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat]

THE YANKEE SLAVE SYSTEM IN LOUISIANA — FIVE HUNDRED SUGAR ESTATES NOT TO BE WORKED BY THEIR OWNERS.

We invite the attention of the public and the authorities at Washington to a circular to capitalists in another column. It is often said that the proclamation is a nullity; that it is not carried into effect. This circular comes from Louisiana. Five hundred plantations vacant, because masters have lost control of their slaves, and all their mules and supplies.

Glorious chance for investment—rich pickings at small advance. Instead of the system of slavery as heretofore existing there, a new one, far more grinding and despotic, is introduced. The negro can't leave the plantation a mile. He must work or starve.

Cast your eye over the rules and regulations of this system of forced labor. Wages fixed by the employees; and read what they are. One whole dollar for women and boys for a month's work; two whole dollars for field hands, and three whole dollars for mechanics. They are to work from daylight till dark; be at their labor at the tap of the bell, and stay there till the tap of the bell; a fine of ten cents for a breach of this rule. Then there is a forfeit of all wages in certain contingencies. Negroes can't leave without papers, and for certain offences are turned out to starve. What is to be done for the old and who is to take care of the poor African at the end of the year? Who knows?

Did any one ever hear of a more crushing system of slavery than this? There is no kind master and mistress to sympathize with the negro and forbear his infirmities. What a boon is conferred on the negro!

But, then, what a happy opportunity for hungry patriots—for the unconditional patriots. Labor without investment, and pretty much without pay. We venture to affirm that there is not a master in the State who doesn't spend twice such wages for the extra clothing and gratification of every negro he has. We don't know a more shameless ending to loud professions of philanthropy. It is a gigantic system of robbery and plunder. The Proconsuls of Rome used to rob the Provinces, but they couldn't have half so good a time as the hungry patriots now have opened to them in Louisiana. Then the hungry patriot has no interest in the poor slave beyond the profits. There is not a slave State that would tolerate a system that makes no better provision for the slave.—No wonder men are patriots these days, and unconditional loyalists. Here is a field for them, in which not to free the negro, but to rob the owner; not to benefit the Government, but to feed hungry patriots on fat spoils. There is a good time a head for the patriots who will not question the policy adopted for the war, but support it heroically. The confiscations will soon be on hand, and it will line empty pockets. A man can afford to be an unconditional for a while, in view of the luscious drops that he can lick up.

CIRCULAR.

To Capitalists: The present state of things in Louisiana presents an extraordinary opportunity for investment, as will appear from the annexed statements, showing the actual cash investments necessary to carry the cane crop to grinding. This state of things is caused by the planters having lost control of their negroes, and many or all of their mules; by their not having the means to purchase supplies, and lastly, because they have no faith in free negro or other labor.

For these reasons, more than 500 sugar estates will not be worked at all, and I have, therefore, been able to rent from the owners, three plantations for less than one per cent. of the value of the lands and machinery, which are now in successful operation and fully stocked with negroes, mules and supplies sufficient for the growing crop.

On these estates there will be cultivated 15,000 acres in cane, 500 in cotton and 500 in corn. In favorable seasons these lands produce from 2 000 to 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre, and a bale of cotton.—The cash expenses will not exceed $15,000 which will carry the crop to grinding. The balance of the expenses, amounting to about $40,000, are paid out of the crop. These figures show that one-eighth of a crop will pay the expenses, and one-half a crop, at present prices, will pay ten dollars to one actually invested, or four to one on the entire expense. The probable expenses and results of working a cotton plantation are as follows:

Rent of 400 acres $5,	$2,000
Thirty mules at $150 each,	4,500
Hire and supplies of 59 hands $125,	6,250
Sundries,	4,000
	$16,750

Of this amount but $3.000 in cash will be required, one half of which will be invested in mules A fair average crop will be one bale per acre, and, at present prices will return $20 for one invested, or ten to one on the actual expenses, leaving a large margin for short crops, low prices and other contingencies.

To parties seeking investments, I offer the following extraordinary terms, for the purpose of raising funds to extend my operations, by renting plantations and cultivating cotton, which may be planted until the 1st of May, or by furnishing mules and supplies to planters, who will cultivate the crop on shares.

I will borrow money in sums of $500 and upward, giving liens upon my growing crops as security; which money will be invested in advances to planters, or in renting and working cotton plantations. The profits arising will b equally divided, and parties who choose will have the active management of their funds.

The only doubt about the matter is whether continuous labor can be secured. All parties admit that half-labor can be depended on. Should this be the case, even, it will require but $150 in labor to make 5 hogsheads of sugar or ten, bales of cotton.

I differ in opinion with the rest of the world, however, inasmuch as I have several hundred negroes working as well as they ever did, according to the judgment of overseers who have the reputation of being the hardest workers in the State.

Further, the negroes voluntarily return to their homes and bind themselves to faith fully obey the rules of the plantation for one year; and we have the commanding general's assurance that they shall work, either on my places on the terms proposed, or on Government fortifications without pay. Besides, the negroes cannot travel a mile without a pass, and cannot hire themselves to others without my consent. And lastly, they have no desire to undergo the hardships of the last few months. Liberty to starve in idleness, they have found to their sorrow, is less productive of happiness than liberty to work for a sure support for themselves and children. Hence, to expel them from the place for laziness, insubordination, or any other causes, would in my opinion, be the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

Entertaining these views, I shall be pleased to meet parties who will take an active interest in the management of a crop, or those who merely wish to make a profitable investment.

The most satisfactory references will be furnished.

For further particulars, address Box 3,848, or apply to

BENJ. F. SMITH, Plantation Agent,
and General Com. Merchant,
58 Magasine St., N. Orleans.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. We agree to work on the plantations for one year, and to do such a day's work as was done in former years.

2. We will obey the manager in all things and assist him to enforce these rules against all offenders.

3. Lost time will be deducted. Lazy work will cause a deduction of wages.—Tasks will be given when possible.

4. We will go to work at daylight, and work until dark, taking the usual number of hours for meals. For being too late at getting out, ten minutes after the last tap of the bell, a fine of ten cents. Habitual laziness, stealing, quarrelling, or breaking any other rule, expulsion from the place with loss of all back wages, to the hospital fund. All fines to go to this fund.

5. All hands will be in their cabins at the last tap of the bell, and remain there until the first bell in the morning, under a fine of ten cents for each offence.

6. The wages are $1 per month for women and boys; $2 for field hands; and $3 for mechanics—or one-twentieth of the crop, with clothing and rations usually furnished.

7. Each hand will be responsible for loss or damage to stock, tools, or other property. Striking a mule on the head, a fine of 25 cents. The hand who takes his mules through the season in the best order will be entitled to $35; the second best, $15; the third best, 10; and three prizes of $5 each.

8. Each family will be allowed half an acre for a garden.

9. No liquor will be sold or brought on the place by any one, under a fine of $1 for the first offence. Liquor will be kept in the hospital and sold for the general fund

10. No one will leave the place without a written pass.

11. We will appear in clean clothes on Sunday mornings—fine, ten cents.

12. All disputes among ourselves will be brought before the manager, by whose decision we will abide.

13. During grinding we will make our usual watch, being entitled to ten cents for each Sunday's works.

14. If over five hogsheads of sugar are raised to each hand, the proprietor will divide $5 for each hogshead over that number. The hand who has the greatest number of credit marks and the fewest number of bad marks will be entitled to the highest prizes ($25.) with five prizes of $15 each, twenty of $10, and the balance will be divided in equal sums among the hands.

OFFICE SUP'T OF NEGRO LABOR,
New Orleans, La., May 9, 1863.

Dr. B. F. Smith—Sir: By authority of the general commanding, I will visit the plantations under your charge as frequently as possible. I will take good care, so long as you observe your part of the contract, that the negroes shall render faithful obedience, and labor during the year. They will not be allowed to leave the place or hire to others.

If they violate their agreement, I will place them on Government works, without pay, or subject them to some other severe and salutary punishment.

I highly approve the above rules, and being personally familiar with your practical success in working a large number of hands, I am led to believe that you will certainly be able to maintain good order and secure faithful labor with but little interference of the military authorities.

Be assured, however, that justice to the blacks, as well as to the employer, will lead me to use strong measures to enforce labor, as also to protect the laborers.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE H. HANKS,
Lieutenant and General Superintendent of Negro Labor.

CRANBERRY IRON.

The Cranberry Iron Works are situated in Mitchell County, N. C., twenty miles from Calhoun the Court House town, and near a branch of the Towee or Nolichuckee river, called Elk creek, that rises in the Yellow mountains, and about two miles and a half from the Tennessee line; on Pearce's map near the corner of Yancey and Watauga Counties, and opposite Carter County, Tenn. The *Cranberry iron* has been proved by the experience of those who have tried it, to be as pure and good metal as any yet discovered in *any part of the world*. By Dr. Emmons' analysis, the ore from which it is obtained contains 99 per cent. of pure oxide of iron, and is styled by geologists the *magnetic iron ore*. The two veins that have been worked already, are in the outcrop, four feet each in width; and in such cases will probably widen as they descend. The lode may be said to be inexhaustible, and is now worked by a company; one of the company, (Mr. Carter) acting as superintendent. We have seen specimens of the ore, recently brought from there, by Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, and the malleable iron made from it. One specimen was hammered when cold to the shape of a flattened S, and in the sharp curves it remained perfectly smooth, and without the slightest appearance of transverse cracks or fractures of any kind. This iron is peculiarly adapted for "small work" of various sorts, such as cutlery, telegraphic wire, *et. cet*, and for "large work" there is probably no iron used by the trade which would equal it, where sudden and powerful strains must be resisted, as in boiler-plate, cables, &c, and in fire arms or ordnance of large calibre. This Cranberry iron has been thoroughly tested as to welding, requiring only half the quantity of borax to weld it to cast steel—free from any defect or flaws. There are two bloomeries now at work, and the company intends to erect others in a short time. They have been always able to sell the iron at the highest market price, and blacksmiths prefer it to any other iron for bob nails. The demand cannot as yet be any thing like supplied even in the immediate neighborhood.—*Standard.*

SUGAR SEIZED.—The Augusta papers state that agents of the Confederate Government were on Thursday last engaged in seizing large lots of sugar in that city for the use of the Government. The price fixed as compensation is 75 cents per pound. It is also stated that large quantities of sugar have been seized in Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston.

WHAT TROOPS THE YANKEE STATES HAVE SENT INTO THE FIELD.

The United States "National Almanac" for 1863, published in Philadelphia, furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the strength of the enemy.

The following table shows the number of troops furnished to the Yankee army from the commencement of the war up to the 1st of January, 1863:

New York,	223,836
Pennsylvania,	200,000
Ohio, [illegible] over 10,000 enlisted in [illegible] of other States,	174,788
Illinois—to Dec. 31, 1862,	135,000
Indiana,	102,988
Massachusetts—to Dec. 1, '62,	90,000
Iowa—Dec. 1, '62, (more than)	50,000
Michigan—Dec. 1, '62,	48,000
Wisconsin—Dec. 1, '62, (besides several 3 months' regiments,)	42,000
Maine,	30,000
Connecticut—Nov. 10, '62,	28,551
New Jersy,	20,000
Vermont,	19,000
New Hampshire—Nov 1, '62,	18,261
Rhode Island,	15,786
Kansas,	14,000
Minnesota,	11,887
California, (about,)	7,000
Maryland, (about,)	10,000
Delaware, (about,)	3,000
Kentucky—Nov. 1, '62,	55,000
Missouri,	88,031
Virginia—Nov. 1, '62,	20,000
Oregon, Nebraska, New Mexico, no report.	
Total,	1,356,301

This large number, it will be observed, is besides the three months' regiments in Wisconsin. This is not the whole of the host that has been sent against us. The following shows the naval force with which the Yankees have assailed us, and gives the strength of the U. S. navy:

Steamers.

Screw steamers,	118
Side wheel steamers,	151
Iron clad steamers,	54
Total,	323

Sailing Vessels.

Ships of the line and frigates,	12
Sloops of war and brigs,	20
Ships, barks and schooners,	72
Total,	104
Total of steamers and sailing vessels,	427

The fleet in commission exceeds that of England by fifty vessels. Over 40,000 men are serving on these vessels.

PLACES OF NOTE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Pearl river, about 46 miles east of Vicksburg, and about 200 miles north of New Orleans. The Southern Mississippi railroad from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and the N. Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to Memphis and the North cross each other at Jackson.

Vicksburg is situated on elevated, uneven ground on the east bank of the Mississippi, about 46 miles west of Jackson, and, by the course of the river, about 400 miles from New Orleans. Railroads are projected, and partly completed to Shreveport, in Louisiana, on the west, and to Selma, Ala., on the east. The latter road (Southern Mississippi) crosses the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad at Jackson, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Meridian, Miss.

Meridian is a small place, 134 miles west of north of Mobile, situated on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma It is about 140 miles east from Vicksburg, and 94 east from Jackson.

Grenada is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Yalabusha river, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, and 113 miles N. by E. of Jackson, on the N. O, Jackson and Northern Railroad.

Canton is a flourishing town in Madison county, Mississippi, of which it is the county site. It is situated on the N. O., Jackson & Northern Railroad, about 25 miles N. E. of Jackson.

Raymond is a village about 16 miles S. W of Jackson, and about 8 miles south of the Southern Mississippi Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the N. O, Jackson and Northern Railroad.

Okolona is a small town in Mississippi, on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, about 170 miles N. N. E. from Jackson, and about 75 a little north of east of Grenada, and 260 miles, by the railroad, from Mobile, and 67 miles south of Corinth. At present the cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad do not run beyond Okolona

Grand Gulf is a small town on the east bank of the Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big Black, and about 60 miles southwest of Jackson.

Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, a small stream which enters the Mississippi about 10 miles below the Big Black, and is situated about 28 miles from the mouth of the Bayou, about 10 miles southeast from Grand Gulf and 65 miles southwest from Jackson.

Port Hudson is a town of some importance in the parish of East Feliciana, La., and is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 155 miles above N. O., and about 250 below Vicksburg, by the course of the river, and is distant about 120 miles southwest of Jackson by land

Baton Rouge is the capital of Louisiana situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Port Hudson by the course of the river.

Pearl River rises in the Northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a Southerly direction past Jackson, a distance of 250 miles, passes through lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico.

Yazoo River is a deep, narrow, sluggish stream, 290 miles long from the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha, (which form it,) to its mouth on the Mississippi, about 13 miles above Vicksburg. Its navigable qualities it is said to be unsurpassed by any river of its size.

Yalabusha River rises a little to the Westward of Okolona, and parelling a Westward course, unites at Lellore with the Tallahatchie and forms the Yazoo. In the winter it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada on the N. O., Jackson & Northern Railroad, a distance of 60 miles.

Tallahatchie River rises in the extreme Northern middle part of the State, and flowing first a South East, and then Southerly direction forms a junction with the Yalabusha at Lellore, about 100 by land, North of Jackson, and forming the Yazoo Its length is about 250 miles, and it is navigable to the mouth of the Coldwater Creek, a distance of 100 miles.

Sunflower River is a small stream rising near the Mississippi river, and after flowing about 250 miles enters the Yazoo about 75 miles from its mouth.

Big Black River rises in Northern central Mississippi, (in Choctaw county,) and flowing about 200 miles in a Southwesterly direction, passing between Jackson and Vicksburg, empties into the Mississippi river two miles above Grand Gulf.

YANKEE FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Our readers are aware that a correspondence took place some time last month between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, United States Minister, on the subject of alleged recruiting for the Yankee Government in Ireland Mr A denied positively any knowledge of any such enlistments and discredited the idea that any person having any authority from the United States Government was engaged in any such enterprise.

Earl Russell expressed himself satisfied, but subsequently ventured to draw Mr. A.'s attention again to the subject, upon a statement made to Government that within a fort-night 1,278 emigrants had sailed from Queenstown for New York, many of them young men—that 900 were booked for the next departure for the same place—that additional steamers had to be put on the line engaged in the business of conveying emigrants,—and that the prospect of large bounties had been held out to young men throughout the country, the emigrants themselves admitting that they got $250 and $300 bounty: their friends in New York also receiving large commissions for inducing them to emigrate.

The artful United States Minister, with an appearance of great earnestness proceeds to disavow. He and his Government have been approached time and again by persons who were anxious to go from Ireland to America to join the army—soliciting free passage for the purpose. But their overtures had been rejected no authority from his Government being given "to listen to any proposals of the kind." Instructions to the same effect, he says, were given to all the Consuls of the United States.

Mr. Adams admits that the liberal bounty paid by his Government for soldiers had occasioned a desire with many to emigrate. He then lets out the manner in which the thing is done. He has been informed by a gentleman of influence that the great corporations for the extention of railways in the western part of the United States having lost many of the laborers on their lines, by drafting for the army, were endeavoring to fill their places with aliens exempt from military service With the adroitness for which his people are so remarkable he makes use of his very correspondence to advertise for emigrants by stating to Earl Russel that "there is no doubt of the fact that there is a great scarcity of laborers in the United States," and he adds: "I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced!" these things he coolly informs Earl Russell "may explain the phenomenon of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention." Very satisfactory, no doubt, to his Lordship!

Mr Adams knows, Earl Russell knows, that these people are all intended to swell the force against the Southern Confederacy Whether England regards the emigration of so many of her subjects with indifference or not, we have no means of knowing, but in any event she will find the Yankee too cunning. He cannot be caught. He will draw off her deluded Irishmen, under one specious promise or another, in the face of his protestations of all participations in the proceeding, and in spite of all her vigilance.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

HOKE'S NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE.

The Raleigh State Journal learns that "at Chancellorsville General Hoke led his men in a charge which challenged the admiration of the commanding General. A breastwork had to be carried. Two men moved steadily forward. Hoke led them upon the enemy's works gave the enemy but one round of musketry, and then, resorting to the bayonet, he pushed in upon the foe with loud cheers, driving them from the work, back upon the supporting forces in the rear, who broken and confused with the pressure of their own men, fell back in turn upon still father lines of the support, causing a general rout Gen. Lee asked, "who the young man was leading that gallant brigade," and was answered that it was Gen. Hoke. In this great charge Hoke was stricken from his horse with a serious wound. In his ardor, he knew not the injury he had received, but, remounted; pushed on with his work, and when it was done, he found himself far in advance of any other Confederate troops, weak with loss of blood, and he became aware of the seriousness of his wound. He had been shot through the left shoulder, near the joint, with a minnie ball, and though a portion of the bone is broken, we, are glad to learn the wound is not regarded as serious."—*Petersburg Express.*

THE BLOCKADE BUSINESS.—A Mobile correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser says:

"The mania for the blockade business here is on the increase. The immense profits realized on small investments tempts the cupidity of the speculators who live only in this age to ascertain and witness how much injury they can inflict upon a stricken and weeping country. One fellow, who recently ran the blockade from this port, purchased a barrel of liquor in Havana for eleven dollars, that he sold here on return for eleven hundred. His whole investment amounted to seventy-five dollars, and his profits over twenty-five hundred. In no case have I heard of a single steamer bringing in any bacon, sugar or molasses, or any cargo entirely of munitions of war or necessaries. The goods brought here have the "Utica, N. Y," and "Lowell, Mass" brands upon them, and king cotton has been dethroned and sold in exchange for them, either direct or indirect. If rumor is true, (and I have no right to question it,) cotton has been hauled from here to Pascagoula, and shipped on steamers to New Orleans, and it is supposed to be by the consent of the government. Restrictions of the most severe character should be thrown around this business, and its transaction diligently inquired into. I saw one of the crew refuse to accept Confederate money in payment for oranges and other fruits."

MORAL CONDITION OF NEW YORK.

The N. O Picayune contains an article under the head of "The Home Heathen," of which the following is an extract:

A recently received Northern journal contains an address delivered before the New York Young Men's Christian Association. This association, says the address, "stands pledged to attempts the mental, moral and social improvement of the 150,000 young men who are exposed to the temptations and besetments of this great city." It is an attempt which might well appal any one acquainted with the "temptations and besetments" of that city If any foreign journal or Southern newspaper were to utter one tenth part of the statements contained in the address, or expose a moity even, of the ruinery and rank rotteness in which the sub society of New York fairly stews, there would be one universal burst of indignation from Central Park to the Battery, that the fame of the metropolis should be so blotted and belied.

Nevertheless, a New York Young Christian, addressing his associates, speaks of "the surpassing sinfulness of the city, not so much to feed curiosity, as to stimulate missionary zeal;" and with the same laudable motives we note a few of the fields for missionary labor presented in the address, and existing in the city.

And here is the directory. In a resident population of nearly nine hundred thousand souls (and both.) there were received last year into the charitable and correctional institutions of the city 57,984 persons; 41,299 were committed to prison for 90 special offenses; there are "six thousand liquor dealers in the city"—100,000 (say the address) German Infidels—350,000 souls "voluntarily destitute of the means of grace"—"18,000 families without a Bible"—60,000 children who never attended a school"—15,000 children classed as "homeless ones who prey upon the community either as beggars, thieves or vagabonds," and who are growing up, unchecked and unrestrained, into the next generation of burglars, pickpockets and prostitutes—"obscene books and prints published, imported and sold in our streets, at our wharves, and in some of our bookstores"—a "periodical press not guiltless as respects immoral teaching and influence"—of 99,232 arrests last year, "three fourths were directly on account of intoxications and misdemeanors arising therefrom"—nine theatres "six of which permit the presence of prostitutes"—amusement, "graduated so as to gratify every class, however degraded, and every taste, however depraved"—"model artists exhibitions, free concert saloons, dance houses, dog fights and other such spectacles, attracting crowds every night"—"twenty-five thousand abandoned women of all grades, and twenty-five hundred brothels"—"Broadway flanked for more than a mile on either side by streets whose very names are synonyms of debauchery;" while it is notorious that the great thoroughfare has scarcely a block above Canal street which is not disgraced by an assignation house or a disreputable hotel—"more than half the population dwelling in crowded tenement houses, erected and arranged to hive from four to one hundred and twenty-five families of five persons each—"an underground population," according to Dr. Francis, of 25,000 persons—and with this enumeration, of which we have given a sketch merely omitting much of the worst, the address defers the consideration of "gambling, lottery policies, desecration of the Sabbath, the reckless disregard of sanitary rules, the increasing riotous character of city politics, and the vagrancy, ignorance and pauperism, so prevalent in our community."—Surely, subject matter sufficient for another address, if not for a volume.

We have read of an artist monk who painted a picture of Purgatory so frightful in its details that he went mad over his own work—and of yet another, who drew the devil in such a horrible form that it killed him outright. Our young Christian has simply photographed a Christian city in the year of grace, 1863, and the picture is one which may well stagger our faith in the civilization of this century.

An itinerant phrenologist stopped at a rustic farm-house, the proprietor of which was busily engaged in threshing. "Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like me to examine the heads of your children. I will do it cheap." "Well," said the farmer, pausing between the two strokes, "I rather guess they don't need it The old woman combs them with a fine-tooth comb once a week."

Fanny Fern says that when he who is striving to rise in the world, begins to exhibit superior powers, and the possession of true genius, he must hide his light under a bushel, or else have all creation after him, trying to blow it out.

THE ARREST OF MISS HOZIER AT NORFOLK.—The arrest of Miss Hozier, at Norfolk, with a plan of the fortifications there, and a full statement of the Federal forces and their position, was published yesterday. The young lady lives a few miles this side of Suffolk, and had been to Norfolk on a visit. The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives some interesting particulars of the arrest:

As she was embarking upon the noon train from here for her home, she was accosted by several members of the Provost guard, who informed her that her presence was immediately needed at the headquarters. She replied that she had been there, and was furnished with a pass to proceed home. This was so, but it was merely a ruse by which to entrap other guilty parties. She refused to accompany the guard or leave the car, maintaining that the right to go home had been guaranteed her. The excitement was beginning to run high, when one of the guards reminded her that if she did not comply peaceably she would be taken at all hazards, even if force had to be used. This seemingly cooled the high spirit of the lady, and she yielded, though with apparent reluctance. She was disarmed of her parasol, a most important trophy, which was the silent and positive witness of traitorous persons' doings. It, with its fair owner, was delivered to the proper authorities.

She underwent a strict examination, and the parasol a strict dissection. Ingeniously concealed in the handle was a long compressed roll of thin paper, upon which was an extremely minute description of our forces, with the exact number at each point, the best modes of entrance and exit, by which certain captures could be made.—Localities were marked down, fortifications traced and enumerated. The number of Monitors and gunboats in the locality were spoken of, and it was asserted that the Union forces at Suffolk would shortly abandon that place and fall back within a short distance of Norfolk. The movement of troops in the vicinity of West Point was given in considerable detail. A drawing of the country accompanied the letter. The roads, streams, &c., were marked with great precision. Everything was mentioned with great accuracy and very minutely. The information would have been of untold value to the rebels, and it seems extremely strange how so much could be obtained so correctly by the abettors of our enemies.

There are other parties implicated along with Miss Hozier. Two of them have also been arrested. One is Mrs. Webb, an elderly lady, from whose house the document came. The alleged writer is a Mr. Stubbs, an attorney-at-law, and who was, for three years, the Mayor of Norfolk. He is now in custody. The intercepted documents were addressed to the commander of the Confederate forces on the Blackwater.—Miss Hozier had been delegated to run them through the blockade, and have them forwarded to him for whom they were intended. The whole was a well laid scheme. It contemplated a capture of Norfolk, pointing out the ways which it could be done, and giving encouragement to the rebel soldiery to make their appearance at an early day.

The places where Gen. Viele and Governor Pierpont resided were designated, and it was recommended that a "Morgan raid" be made to carry off the "bogus Governor" of Virginia. A way was given showing how this might be done, but it is unnecessary to unfold it to loyal readers.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, about half-past 12 o'clock, a terrible accident attended with the instant death of eleven negroes, and mortally injuring several others, occured to an extra train of box cars, having on board from 500 to 600 negroes belonging to Gen. Wade Hampton and brother, were en route from Mississippi to Columbia, S. C. The accident took place near Bamberg on the Augusta road, about fifteen miles from Branchville. It appears that several of the cars on the extra train became disconnected and were left standing on the track, the negroes inside being asleep and totally unconscious of their situation.

The down passenger train, which was running on schedule time, came up, and the brakes applied, but too late to prevent a collision.—The engine plunged into the train of cars, running over and into them, making itself and two of the cars a complete wreck.

The scene that followed was indescribable.—Assistance was sent for to Branchville, and everything possible done for the relief of the sufferers. Only one, a colored fireman, was injured on the passenger train. He attempted to jump off, and had his leg slightly sprained. In addition to those killed in the extra train, it is thought three others will die from their injuries.

The passengers are warm in their praise and exculpation of the Engineer and Conductor on their train, as they made every effort to reverse the engine, &c., but found it impossible.

Charleston Courier, June 1.

THE EXCHANGE BUSINESS SUSPENDED.—The Federal Commissioner having refused to deliver regularly paroled Confederate prisoners according to the agreement defined in the cartel, has been informed that no more Federal prisoners who may fall into our hands will be exchanged until the said Confederates are handed over. Our commissioner has faithfully delivered over all Federal prisoners demanded under the terms of the cartel until this occurrence. Our account with the United States gives us an excess of prisoners, captured by our forces in all parts of the Confederacy of about 17,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The captures of commissioned officers about balance. Nearly every one of the former have been duly paroled and sent home. We have no information as to the cause of the retention of the Confederate prisoners alluded to, almost all of whom should have been delivered three months ago. One thing is certain, the United States will make nothing by its breach of honor.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Gen. Jackson's Horse.—Gen. Jackson's favorite horse, which has so nobly borne him through many of his most dangerous and brilliant exploits, has been conveyed by railroad to the relatives of Mrs. Jackson in Charlotte, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

ADVERTISING.—For 15 lines, or less, first insertion One Dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Forsyth County Court.

Our County Court was in session last week.

We learn that the County Taxes have been made equal with the State Taxes, in order to defray County expenses. The people of Forsyth will have to pay for State and County purposes, this year, sixty odd thousand dollars.

Owing to the fact that the old issue of Confederate money will not be bondable after August, (being the issues previous to December, 1862,) the Court took the matter into consideration, and instructed the County Agents to receive the old issues, as heretofore, in payment for corn, salt, bacon, &c., nevertheless.

The election of Wardens of the Poor was postponed until March next, we believe, a majority of the Magistrates not being present at the time when the election was to be held.

☞ We are very much surprised to see a portion of the press of this State apparently ready to ignore State rights altogether, and tamely submit to Confederate rule. Those papers seem to blow both "hot and cold," for in one breath they advocate the right of a State to secede from the general government, and in another they ignore State rights, favor a strong *Central* government, and threaten an unconditional suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the establishment of martial law throughout the rebellious section!—The rights of the States have thus been lost sight of altogether by some of the former champions of the State Rights doctrine; but our allegiance is, as ever, first to North Carolina.

Also, in the language of the Salisbury *Watchman*, "we regard the decisions of our highest judicial officers in regard to the *personal liberty* of the citizens of North Carolina as final and conclusive, from which no appeal can be taken to any Confederate Court."

From the following our readers will see that North Carolina is not the only State which throws herself upon her reserved rights:

Judge Thomas, of Georgia, in the case of Martin D. Nelms, a constable vs. Sidney S. Bruce, sub enrolling officer, has decided that a constable is a civil officer, not liable to conscription, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

Montgomery Advertiser.

What will Mr. Secretary Seddon do now? Will he insist that *he* alone has the right to interpret the conscript law, and that the Georgia Courts must be silent?

MAIL ROBBERY.—A young man by the name of *Harrison James* was detected in purloining letters from the Post Office in this place on Sunday last, and committed for trial.

☞ Our farmers are now in the midst of haymaking, and harvest is knocking at the door. The weather, thus far, has been favorable, and having had no freshets to overflow the meadows, the first crop of hay, in this section, will be nice and clean; and if all the grass can be saved, the crop of hay will be very heavy.

The wheat crop, especially, promises a large yield, and we hear no complaint of the rust, as yet. The oats, also, bids fair for a good yield.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES WAUGH.—Capt. Waugh was shot through the lungs in the late fight at Chancellorsville, and removed to the hospital in Richmond, where he lingered during twenty-six days and finally died. His remains were brought here and deposited in the Salem Woodland Cemetery on the 1st inst. He was among the first to enter the service, and passed through several hard fought battles, until he was disabled.

☞ In the list of names published by order of Gen. D. H. Hill, entitled to distinction in the operations around Washington, in this State, we notice the name of Lieut. Brietz, son of Charles Brietz, Esq., of this place.

☞ The papers are recommending the drying of as much fruits and vegetables, as possible, as they will be needed in the army and at home.

Beets, carrots, and other roots, tomatoes, okra, &c., may be sliced and dried and packed away in bags or boxes, for the army.

EXTENDED.—It will be seen that Gov. Vance has, by proclamation, extended the time forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State thirty days longer, from the 12th inst.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal met in Raleigh, on Monday last. The Standard says that "a case involving the principle of the Irvin case, has been made up and returned, and will be argued and decided in the course of a few days.

The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law in the County Courts: N. L. Williams, Jun., from Yadkin County; J. M. Morehead, Greensboro', Guilford; J. H. Stolts, Lewisville, Forsyth; T. M. Argo, Alabama.

☞ It will be seen that President Davis has annulled the *exequatur* heretofore given to George Moore, British Consul in Richmond, in consequence of his assuming to act in behalf of the British Government, in matters occurring in the State of Mississippi.

A copy of the letters revoking the *exequatur*, will be found in this paper.

A Call for More Troops.

The Raleigh Progress of Wednesday says, President Davis has made a call, through the Secretary of War, upon the Governors of the different States for troops for local defence, and Gov. Vance has been called upon for North Carolina's quota (number not stated as yet) to be ready for duty by the 1st of August, and to serve for six months, and not to be carried out of the State. This force will be raised from those persons subject to militia duty who do not come within the operation of the Conscript Act. No one will escape from this service save those named by the Legislature as not being subject to militia duty. Persons heretofore exempt from the service on account of the ownership of twenty negroes will not be received into this service.

Gov. Vance will probably issue his proclamation in a few days, when the whole matter will be explained.

☞ Brig. Gen. Pender has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

☞ "Many voters," in the Standard, recommend Hon. John A. Gilmer, as a candidate for Congress.

The Peace Meeting in New York.

An immense meeting of the "peace democrats" was held on the 3d in New York. The Herald says it numbered over thirty thousand people, and the New York democracy, under Fernando Wood, have declared *en masse* in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of peace," an armistice, and separate conventions of the loyal and rebel States," and predicts that this peace platform "will be that of all the democracy, and that with it they will carry the Presidential election."

A VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN NEW JERSEY.

A meeting was held in Newark, N. J., on the 28th ult., to adopt resolutions relative to the arrest and exile of C. L. Vallandigham. It was a very large assemblage, and composed chiefly of the country people. It met in the "Military Park," and the first scene of the afternoon was a collision with the soldiers, which is thus described:

As the delegation pressed onward, with quiet determination, one of the soldiers, who carried a cane, made a rush to seize the banner, amid the yells of his comrades. The man who held it, a sober, quiet, farmer lad in appearance, relinquishing the staff to one of his party, confronted the aggressor, and wresting his stick from his grasp in a single motion, gave him the weight of it across the skull, levelling him to the ground in a twinkling, and opening the scalp some two or three inches in length. The melee became for an instant only general, but the country boys were too vigorous for their opponents, and in far less time than it has taken to describe the affray, three or four of the soldiers were helpless at their feet, and the banner was borne onward triumphantly to the platform, while the wounded men were cared for by their friends.

After the meeting was organised letters were read from Gen. Fitz John Porter, Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, (not the Governor,) and others in favor of the right of free speech, without which there can be no lasting liberty.

Mr. Seymour closes his letter by saying: "If we would save our liberties, save the Constitution, and restore the Union, we must look for the accomplishment of these great ends in the efficacy of *peace measures*, and not elsewhere."

Gen. Porter thus writes: "The dispassionate exercise of the guaranteed right of free speech cannot be yielded by any American citizen in time of war or in time of peace. If there be anything worth contending for—anything the value of which cannot be estimated—it is this."

While these letters were "receiving the plaudits of the multitude," a company of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, entered the park and proceeded to the main stand, etc.

The indignation aroused by this proceeding was universal and profound, but the concourse maintained to the last a dignified bearing, rent ing their feelings in tremendous and sustained cheering at every allusion made to the circumstance by their orators, who openly denounced the military menace.

At length Mayor Bigelow, of Newark, and Sheriff A. M. Reynolds appeared on the ground, and distinctly informed the commanding officer of the troops that the civil authorities were amply able to maintain the peace of the city, and the sheriff added that unless the force was at once withdrawn he should call out the First Regiment of the National Guard, a fine new corps in thorough discipline. Shortly afterwards the troops, after patroling to and fro, withdrew, not, however, before the civil magistrates had been affronted by the jeering of certain "respectable" rowdies who had come to see the soldiers "pitch in."

In the meantime speeches were delivered by a number of prominent persons, who all commented upon the military display, rebuked the usurpations of military power by Burnside and the action of the Administration in the Vallandigham case, and were cheered to the echo.

THE NEWS.

FROM VIRGINIA.—The Raleigh Progress of the 9th says that the Yankee brigade with [illegible] of cavalry, have crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, and taken position [illegible] vicinity of the house of Bernard House. The Yankees have burned several mill-houses in King [illegible] county, and destroyed off a number of boats. The Yankees have evacuated West Point, removing their baggage, stores, &c., and the negroes they had stolen.

The Progress of the 9th, has one day later dates, stating that the Yankees had been driven back, as follows:

RICHMOND, June 8.—The Yankees who crossed the Rappahannock, advanced on Saturday to take possession of Hamilton's Crossing, supposing all our forces had removed from that vicinity, but when they had approached within a mile and a half of the Railroad two or three of our Brigade, made a dash at them. The Yankees without firing a gun, fled to their entrenchments at Deep Run. During the remainder of the day the enemy kept quiet behind their entrenchments. Frank Blair, recently arrested in this city, was discharged. The weather was very cool here last night. Maj. Gen Trimble has issued an address invoking all Marylanders to join the troops from that State serving in the Valley Districts.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 8.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Dispatch says the Yankee skirmishers advanced across the river road on yesterday afternoon, but were promptly driven back, when their artillery opened an effectual fire for about an hour. The Yankees were crossing and recrossing on pontoon bridges during the day.

Deserters say that twenty thousand men left Stafford and that the rest of Hooker's army had moved away. The enemy have dug rifle pits from Deep Run, down to the lower Bernard house, but have made no demonstration on the right, and it is believed they will leave to-night.

FROM THE WEST.

Vicksburg still holds out.

Advices from Jackson to the 5th inst., state that on the preceeding night a terrific bombardment was in progress

A press dispatch of the 3d inst., from Mobile, says that "refugees at Pascagoula report that we have achieved another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. Banks is said to have lost an arm." This intelligence is yet unconfirmed.

Later advices from Jackson announce that Gen. Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday—that the seige will be raised, and that no doubts are felt in regard to the result.

It is said that Gen Grant, in assaulting our works at Vicksburg, used cotton bales for moveable breast works, when Gen Pemberton mounted 200 pounders and directed their fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

Official dispatches state the enemy's loss at forty thousand! Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, is said to fall short of five thousand. Per contra, the enemy say we have lost 8,400 in prisoners alone, and claim to have captured 84 pieces of artillery.

The Federal accounts say:—

In the battle of Champion Hill, [near Vicksburg we think,] the 24th Iowa, made up largely of clergyman, and known as the preachers' regiment, was annihilated. The rebels fought with the most reckless gallantry. A regiment of Georgians refused to retreat or surrender when the Federals charged the crest of the hill, and five-sixths of the regiment were killed where they stood.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union (Yankee) of the 5th, has a dispatch from Murfreesboro, on the fourth, which says a body of rebel cavalry attacked and drove in the pickets of the division under Jeff. C. Davis. The Federals immediately rallied under arms and the rebels retired.

A despatch from New York, of the 4th, states that a Federal gunboat destroyed the town of Franklin, Louisiana, in consequence of being fired upon by guerillas.

From South Carolina.—It is stated in an official dispatch from Charleston, that the enemy fired the town of Bluffton, S C. on the 4th inst. Our forces engaged them, preventing their further advance, and they subsequently retired. No loss on our side

In their late raid on the Combahee river the enemy carried off a thousand negroes and destroyed property to the value of a million of dollars.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT PORT HUDSON.

The following is a copy of a hasty note written at New Orleans just before the boat containing the prisoners left the wharf. It is from a gentleman of high character.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Tremendous fight at Port Hudson on the 27th. Yankees driven back with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded. Gens. Sherman, (since reported dead,) Neal Dow, Chapin and Nickerson, wounded. Gen. Payne killed. Negroes to use the language of an aid of General Sherman to R. Evans, "massacred."

They held our outworks for two hours but the 15th Connecticut and 28th New Hampshire caught the infection and the whole concern broke and fled. They report the United States sloop-of-war Richmond sunk; some say it was another vessel. This is their own version. Banks not in the fight. All under the direction of Sherman. He was brought there last night. Registered enemies will apparently be left alone for a while.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 5th.

LATER.

A gentleman direct from Clinton, La., states that the Federals assaulted Port Hudson, and after four days' hard fighting, Gardner routed them at every point with great slaughter.

The negroes were put in front, and were shot down like dogs.

On the last day Gardner slipped out a regiment of mounted infantry, who came charging through the Federal lines whooping and yelling. The enemy stampeded, and were pursued and slaughtered dreadfully. The cold steel was freely used.

The enemy are at Baton Rouge, and the siege of Port Hudson has been raised.

Near Greenville five transports, containing reinforcements for Grant, were fired into by Ferguson's company of artillery, and nearly a hundred killed and wounded.

The enemy subsequently landed and burned the town and several country residences.

Firing still heard at Vicksburg.

GRANT PREPARING TO MOVE.

JACKSON, June 3.—All quiet at Vicksburg. On yesterday no firing was heard. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

GEN. JOHNSTON MOVING—SPLENDID CONDITION OF HIS ARMY.

MOBILE, June 4.—General Johnston [illegible] from Canton towards Vicksburg via [illegible] on the 30th of May. His army is in splendid condition, with [illegible] equipment.

GRIERSON HEARD FROM.

The Mobile Tribune of the 2d inst. says:

A New Orleans exile, from Summit, reports that as he was leaving that point last Wednesday, the rumor was current that Grierson, the Yankee cavalry officer who led the recent raid through Mississippi, had been repulsed with a loss of two hundred killed, many wounded and several prisoners. The fight occurred on the Bayou Sara and Woodville road. Grierson at the time was on his way from Baton Rouge for the purpose of destroying the Woodville factory, but was met with the above mentioned result by two regiments which were sent after him from Port Hudson.

The report seemed to be generally believed.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The latest returns indicate the election of Ex-Governor Smith as Governor, and Samuel Price as Lieut. Governor, of Virginia.

Four of the candidates, members of the last Congress have been defeated, viz: Garrett, Lyons, Butler and Preston.

The Tredegar works are again in full blast. The machinery destroyed during the late fire having been replaced they can now turn out guns rapidly.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., has been arrested on the charge of larceny, but subsequently discharged.

Skirmish at Strasburg.—The Yankees were driven out of Strasburg, Shenandoah county, on Tuesday last, by the forces under Gen. Jenkins. There was some skirmishing, but the enemy soon gave way and fell back towards Winchester, pursued by our forces.

A report from Staunton states that pretty severe fighting took place between our own and the enemy's forces, near Winchester, on Thursday. The result of the fight is not known.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A FIGHT IN PRINCE WILLIAM.—The Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, furnishes the following:

A fight took place at Catlett's station and Bristoe on Friday last, in which Major Mosby's force and a large body of Yankees were engaged. We learn that Mosby attacked the passenger train coming from Alexandria, containing a large number of soldiers and civilians. With a light mountain piece he put a ball through the boiler of the locomotive, which disabled the train. He then captured between two and three hundred prisoners, and burnt the train. While removing his prisoners and stores a heavy force of Yankees, supposed to be a brigade, attacked Mosby, who charged upon the Yankees twice, but finding his enemy too much for his small force, he was compelled to fall back.—While doing so, his men scattered to save themselves from being overwhelmed by the Yankees, and his prisoners succeeded in making their escape.

We could not ascertain the number of killed or wounded during the engagement.

Important to Producers and Commission Merchants.—In answer to an enquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury thus defines the tax bill as far as commission merchants and the produce sold by them for the producer, is concerned:

The Tax Act in defining the business of Commission Merchants, includes only the sale of such produce as is consigned by others than the producers. It follows that in recurring his sales the Commission Merchant is not required to include sales of produce for account of the producers, and consequently such sales and not liable to the Tax.

NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—C G Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, publishes that all holders of Treasury notes issued prior to the 6th April, 1863, are notified that, until the 1st of August ensuing, inclusive, they can be funded in seven per cent. bonds. After that date, the notes bearing date prior to 1st December, 1862, can no longer be funded. Those which bear date between the 1st December, 1862, and 6th April, 1863, can be funded in seven per cents at any time on or before 1st August, 1863; after which date they are fundable only in four per cents.

Notes bearing date on or after 6th April, 1863, are fundable in six per cent. bonds, if presented within one year from the first day of the month printed across their face; after the year, they are fundable only in four per cents.

Defence of the Mountain Country.

The following letter from Gov. Vance explains itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 6, 1863.

Capt. G. W. Hays:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your representations of the great danger to the property and peace of the mountain country, arising from the disaffection on the border of Tennessee and the great number of deserters who are resorting thither; and being well aware of their truth, and of the inability of the militia to properly guard and protect that region, I make the following proposition, which I hope the good citizens will accede to for their own defence.

That they shall regularly enlist and form companies in all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, of persons not subject to conscription, and swear into the service of the State, on the express condition that they are not to be removed from their own Counties without their consent, to serve without pay, and the State to furnish arms and ammunition. The companies thus formed to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service, to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the articles of war.

In no other way shall I be able to furnish protection to the good and loyal citizens of that country, as I have no regular troops to spare for that purpose. If they will do this they will not only protect their own homes, but will render a service to the State and the Confederate cause, not so brilliant indeed, but almost as valuable as that which their glorious sons and brothers have done on all the battle fields of the South.

Very truly yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

LATEST NEWS.

By Yesterday Evening's Mail.

From the Daily Progress of Thursday.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, June 10.—The following dispatches were received from Gen. Lee:

CULPEPPER, June 9.—To Gen S. Cooper: The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 o'clock, at various Fords from Beverly's to Kelly's, with a large force of cavalry, accompanied by infantry and artillery. After a severe contest, lasting till 5 o'clock P. M., Gen. Stuart drove them across the river.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The enemy are supposed to be falling back. Three hundred yankee prisoners captured in yesterday's fight, have arrived at Richmond.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 9.—Our scouts say that every means of approach to Vicksburg is closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care are required to reach the city.—Grant communicates with the gun boats by signal lights, which were seen on the night of the 8th and betokened a movement.

Nothing from Port Hudson. The Yankee army much depressed.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

From a series of despatches in the Raleigh Dailies, dated Jackson the 8th and 9th inst., we cull the following as probably showing the state of affairs at Vicksburg and other points in the West.

Gen. Pemberton says he can hold Vicksburg and for Gen Johnson to take his time organising and disciplining his troops. Rosecrans is said to be reinforcing Grant via Louisville, nine trains loaded with troops having arrived at Memphis. 7,500 Confederate prisoners had arrived at Memphis. The officers go to Sandusky, the men to Indianapolis, so says the Chicago Times. The Yankee figure foot up a loss of about 50,000 around Vicksburg.

Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are 400 yards from our outer works.

MOBILE, June 9.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Jackson 8th, says:

Many rumors. The most reliable is that Kirby Smith instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milikens' Bend with 10,000 men and cut off Grant's supplies.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done something.

Heavy firing heard from Vicksburg.

Grierson, it is believed, has been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register dated Jackson, 8th, says:

A courier from Vicksburg reports cheeringly. The men fatigued but in good spirits.

Our loss is a little over 500.

Col. Monks, of La., mortally wounded.

Grant declines storming Vicksburg.

A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th, says: Vicksburg all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milikins's Bend

[Milikins's Bend is above Vicksburg.]

FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Shelbyville, June 8.

All quiet here in front. The Nashville Union of the 6th states that a rebel force of 20,000 attacked Franklin yesterday. Fight continued all day—result unknown.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Richmond, June 9.

A special dispatch from the Rappahannock to-day states that the enemy still remain in their entrenched position at Deep Run Mill, below Fredericksburg and are extending their fortifications.

Yesterday afternoon the batteries on the opposite side opened on our pickets, shelling without damage.

Fredericksburg is still held by our troops.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, June 5.

Northern dates to the 7th received. A dispatch from Nashville says in the fight at Franklin on the 4th, between our forces and four brigades of rebels commanded by Forest our forces held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal stores when his reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town, taking 50 prisoners.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—REPULSE OF THE FEDERALS AT PORT HUDSON.

Richmond, June 9.

The Herald of the 6th has received the Morning Star of New Orleans, of the 29th, bringing an account of the first day's fight at Port Hudson.

The attack commenced on the 27th. The Herald correspondent says, it has been one of the bloodiest if not the very bloodiest battle fought on this continent. The assault was repulsed by the rebels with terrific slaughter to the Federal troops. The negro regiment was put in advance, and lost 600 out of 900. Gen. Sherman lost a leg. The Federal loss will reach 3000.

A large fire was seen in Vicksburg on the 1st, cause unknown.

Twelve rebels have been captured, endeavoring get into the city of Vicksburg with a large quantity of percussion caps.

Seven thousand copies of the New York Herald were burnt at Aquia Creek, by order of Hooker, on account of its criticism of his generalship.

The Herald says the Peace candidate for the Presidency will certainly be elected.

Fernando Wood had a long interview with Lincoln on the 5th.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that there is in that city, on the premises of F. B. Deane, Esq., a willow, grown from a slip that was brought from the tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena; and from this willow Mrs. Deane made a wreath and adorned it with flowers to lay on the bier of the lamented Jackson when borne through that city.

Fatal Accident.—We learn that an accident occured this morning at the Clarendon Iron Works resulting in the almost instantaneous death of a young man named Wells, aged about 17 years, who was employed there in running the stationary engine used in driving the machinery.

We have no particulars further than that the deceased in attempting to adjust a belt was caught up in and carried around the shaft which was revolving with great rapidity. He was completely broken up.

DISMISSAL OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

The following are the letters referred to in the telegram relative to the dismissal of George Moore, Esq, British Consul at the port of Richmond:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, 5th June, 1863.

SIR:—The President of the Confederate States has been informed that, in consequence of your assuming to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on matters occurring in the State of Mississippi, you were requested to submit to this Department your consular commission, as well as any other authority held by you, to act in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, before further correspondence could be held with you as British Consul for the port of Richmond. He has further been informed that you have not acceded to this request, and that, in disregard of the legitimate authority of this Government, you have again lately corresponded as Her Majesty's Consul for this port with the Secretary of War of the Confederate States. The President considers it as inconsistent with the respect which it is his office to enforce towards this Government, that you should any longer be permitted to exercise the functions or enjoy the privileges of a Consul in these Confederate States. He has consequently thought proper, by the letters patent of which I enclose you a copy, to revoke the exequatur heretofore granted to you, and to make public these letters patent

I have the honor to be,
Your obd't serv't,
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richmond, Va.

LETTERS PATENT.

REVOKING EXEQUATOR OF GEORGE MOORE, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Presid't of the Confed'rate States of America,
To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, George Moore, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, (duly recognized as such by the Exequatur issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia) did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, 1863, requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his Consular Commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond, and whereas the said George Moore has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence as her Majesty's Consul with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of this Government.

These, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognise the said George Moore as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of the Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any exequatur heretofore given to the said George Moore by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such exequatur as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said exequatur to be absolutely *null* and *void* from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the Confederate States of America to be herewith affixed.

{L S} Given under my hand this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President:
[Signed] J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, for files of Northern papers of Wednesday, the 3d inst. The latest direct news the Yankees have from Vicksburg is to the 28th ult., and that only conveys the intelligence of the sinking of the gunboat Cincinnati, while attempting to pass the batteries there. She was opened upon by batteries which were supposed to have been silenced and sunk, losing about 40 killed and wounded We give two dispatches published in the Western papers:

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The Commercial has full particulars of the operations of General Grant's army up to the 22d ult. When our army advanced on Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest; but the ground in the rear of the city was found so broken and rugged as to be almost impassable by artillery, and the rebel fortifications were very formidable. being grass grown, &c., showing that preparations had long since been made to stand a siege upon the land side. The main fortifications consist of a chain of forts, about eight hundred yards apart, connected by deep entrenchments, and extending seven miles. Our loss in the assault on the 22d was about two thousand It was the opinion that another general assault would not be ordered, but the city be taken by regular siege approaches.

The Gazette publishes advices up to the 27th, received through a staff officer of one of Grant's Generals, who left for Washington last evening. Three assaults had been made by our forces, in all of which we were repulsed. In the last assault made by General Sherman, with 20,000, we lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. Our outer line is within a hundred yards of the rebel works, and our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their guns. The rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front. Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson with about 15,000 men. He is short of provisions and ammunition. No apprehensions are felt of any serious attack in the rear. The officer from whom this information is obtained says Grant has taken 8,400 prisoners and 84 pieces of artillery.

A private letter received here from an officer of the 4th Iowa regiment, Steele's division, reads as follows:

"IN THE FIELD BEFORE VICKSBURG, May 22.—We are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. Yesterday the enemy sent out a flag of truce, offering to surrender the place and all their munitions of war, if they would be allowed to pass out. Nothing but an unconditional surrender will be accepted. Our regiment charged the breastworks, but before yesterday, but they were too much for us, and forced us to advance to the rear, behind a friendly point of land. I write within speaking distance of the enemy's works.

Our sharpshooters fight them all day, and chase them at night. We are sheltered behind a hill from the enemy's fire; but if we should chance to look over the hill, a rebel bullet is sure to come after it. We have kept the position since night before last, and, with our sharpshooters, are protecting the remainder of our brigade, who are directly under the hill on which are the rebel works, and within fifty yards of them. We have the enemy completely surrounded, our right resting on the Yazoo, and our left on the Mississippi, below Vicksburg. The place will certainly fall in a few days before our heavy fire.

WASHINGTON, June 1—Midnight.—Up to 1 o'clock to night no additional intelligence had been received from Gen Grant's army later than the previous dispatches of the 28th, when it was stated that Grant's forces were progressing as favorably as could be expected, and Grant had no fears of the result.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated "Headquarters in the Field, near Vicksburg, May 23," says:

But little has been effected during the last thirty-six hours. Over a hundred pieces of field artillery and several siege guns rained shot and shell on the enemy's works yesterday. The mortar fleet also took a position behind De Soto Point, and bombarded the city the entire day.

On the right General Sherman has pushed Steele's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in a ditch and on the slope of the parapet, inside of one of the principal forts, unable to take it by storm, but determined not to retire.

The Federal and rebel soldiers are not 25 feet apart, but both are powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and dozens of muskets are fired as soon as a soldier exposes himself above the work on either side

Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front, and his sharpshooters prevent the working of the enemy's pieces in one or two forts.

A charge was made yesterday (Friday) morning on one of them by Stephenson's brigade, but was repulsed. Two companies of one brigade got inside, but most of them were captured.

The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns and damaged the works in some places, but they are still strong.

General McClernand was hard pressed on the left yesterday, and sent for reinforcements Gen Quimby's division went to his assistance at 4 o'clock. The contest continued till one of our flags was planted at the foot of the earth works on the outside of a rebel fort, and kept there for several hours, but the fort was not taken.

McClernand's loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded, yesterday

The fighting grows more desperate each day. The transports are now bringing supplies to within three miles of our right.

Gen. Joe Johnston is reported to be near the Big Black river, in our rear, with reinforcements for the besieged army General Grant can detail men enough for the operations here to keep Johnston in check.

Gen. Pemberton to the Army.—The Mississippian, of Saturday morning, publishes a speech made by Gen Pemberton, after repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon, and flour; the last grain of corn, the last cow, and hog, and horse, and dog, shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches—then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg.

It is said taht the tremendous repulse and slaughter of the Yankees at Vicksburg on Sunday was due to a stratagem of Gen Pemberton, who made a feint of evacuating part of his works, when the enemy rushed in, only to be met with immense slaughter from artillery placed so as to take them with a raking fire.

The Confederate "Raid" in Northwest Virginia.—RICHMOND, June 2.—We have information, the truth of which we can vouch for, as to the results accomplished by the forces under Gen'ls Jones and Imboden. A large number of cattle (estimated at four thousand) were regularly purchased for the Government and brought away, and will be of the utmost value to the army of the Confederacy. Many horses, probably 2,500, were also brought away, of which number near 2000 were irregularly taken by Gen'l Jones's cavalry—that is, taken just as the Yankees took the horses of the people in this part of the State during their recent raid, but unfortunately, with this difference, that a number of the horses taken in Northwestern Virginia belonged to men (and even women) of known Southern sympathies.

Gen. Jones's cavalry, after doing much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northwestern Virginia railroads and otherwise annoying and frightening the Tories and yankees, moved forward to Oilion, in Wirt county, and destroyed that place, together with all the oil, fixtures and facilities. Under late improvements the oil had been shipped in large, tight boats, in volumes, to the Ohio river, and there put into barrels or other vessels. In these boats they found one hundred and fifty thousand barrels (6,000,000 gallons) of oil, which they emptied into the river and burned, thus litterally "setting the river on fire" The property here destroyed was probably worth five millions of dollars.

At Summerville our forces under Imboden captured a train of twenty-seven fine wagons, each drawn by six splendid mules and laden with needed commissary stores. Gen. Jones rejoined Gen Imboden at this place. The whole force then fell back to some point which we shall not designate.—*Whig.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 17th says:

The present week has witnessed the departure from their old homes of many whose faith in the Confederacy could not be shaken by the power or softened by the clemency of the old Government. Others will go this week.—Painful separations have taken place. Old social and family ties have been rent asunder Men who formerly luxuriated in wealth have departed in poverty. Strange are the changes terrible the consequences produced by civil war.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

In the Matter of Huie.

The facts are: Huie is twenty-nine years of age, is now, and has been since the death of his father in 1857, the overseer of his mother who is a widow, and lives on, and owns a plantation in Cabarrus county; and has during that time owned and kept on her plantation more than twenty negroes. She is upwards of sixty years of age, and no white person lives on the place except herself, and a daughter about 19 years of age. Huie owns, and lives on a place adjoining, has a wife and two small children, no other white person on the place The witness did not know who her Huie receives wages as an overseer, but if he does not, he knows that he earns wages, for ever since the death of his father he has managed his own negroes, (some thirteen or fourteen) and has acted as the overseer of his mother, and attended to her business generally; has been diligent, managed the negroes well; kept them in good order, and made good crops. The affidavits required by the act are filed Huie has for several years been afflicted with bronchites, and was not enrolled and ordered into service when the other Conscripts left the county, but on the 11th of October, 1862, reported at the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, when Dr. Baker certified as follows:

HEADQ'RS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
Camp Homes, Oct. 11th, 1862.

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined Henry C. Huie, Co. Barnhardt, 84th N. C. Militia, and find him incompetent to perform the duties of a soldier, because of bronchites. He is excused until 1st day of May, 1863.

R. B. BAKER,
Surgeon P. C. S. A.

Appended—
J. C. McKEE, Capt.
and A. A. G. P. C. S. A.

Huie's name was put on the roll at that date, and returned home and remained there until his arrest

The construction of the conscription and exemption acts, like other acts of Congress, so far as they concern the rights of a citizen, as distinguished from military regulations and rule which the Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe, in order to carry the acts into effect, (for instance, the manner of having persons examined in order to determine whether they are fit for military service in the field.) is matter for the courts, and any construction put on the acts by the officers of the executive department, as to who is liable as a conscript, or who is entitled to exemption, is subject to the decision of the Judiciary. This principle of constitutional law is so clear, that I suppose it will be conceded by every one.

In the matter of Mills, a shoemaker, Angel, a wagon-maker, and Nicholson, a miller, I decide that the exemption act applies to the conscription act of April as well as to the conscription act of September, and no discrimination is made between mechanics under or over the age of 35. For the same reasons, I am of opinion that the exemption act of May, which is an amendment of the act of October, applies to both conscription acts.

I do not consider it necessary, for the purposes of this case, to decide the point made by Mr. Boyden, that it is the intention by the act of May to take out of the army and restore to their occupations, the overseers of femes sole infants and lunatics, provided the persons were employed and acting as overseers previous to April 16th, 1862, and provided there is no white male adult on the farm who is not liable to military duty, and provided affidavit is made that after diligent effort no overseer can be procured for the farm who is not liable to military duty, and provided $500 shall be annually paid into the public treasury by the owner of the farm or plantation. For, I am of opinion, that supposing the act not to embrace persons who are in service, the petitioner's case fulfils all of the conditions and requirements of the act. He is now, was previous to the 15th April, 1862, and has been all of the time since 1857, the overseer of a feme sole, &c

It is insisted on the part of Col. Mallett, that the petitioner was enrolled 11th October, 1862, and has been from that date constructively in the service of the Confederate States, and consequently, cannot during that time be considered as having been an overseer.

This position depends on what amounts to an enrollment, and its legal effect If an enrollment amounts to no more than writing a man's name on a list with others, that was certainly done on the 11th October, 1862, but, if it is to have the legal effect of putting a man in the actual or constructive service of the Confederate States, then, I am of opinion, that what was done on that day, was not valid as an enrollment; for the reason that Huie, by force of Dr. Baker's certificate, was excluded from the operation of the conscription act, and was exempted, being ascertained under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of War "*to be unfit for military service in the field,*" so the commandant of conscripts had no right to have his name put on the roll *as a conscript*, and instead of doing so, and excusing him until the 1st of May, 1863, according to the rights of Huie, he should have been sent home, and the proper time for enrolling him would be after he recovered, and become fit for military service in the field if he happened to recover: to be determined under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of War, for, the law exempts all persons who shall be held unfit for *military* service in the field, by reason of bodily infirmity, &c., under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and Dr. Baker, acting under these rules, certifies that he is incompetent to perform the duties of a soldier. In other words, he is "unfit for *military* service in the field." So, that he was ipso facto, exempted for the time being. In reply to this, it is said, the Secretary of War, by the Adjutant General, had prescribed a rule that persons unfit for military service in the field, shall be enrolled and may be put to service in the hospital, quartermaster, or a medical staff. So, the question is, had the Secretary of War authority to have men unfit for *military* service in the field, and enrolled as conscripts, on the ground that they might be of some service in hospitals, or on the quartermaster or medical staff. The act exempts all persons held to be unfit for "military service in the field," and clearly no rule prescribed by the Secretary of war could defeat this express provision, for instance, no rule of his could make a man with one arm, who is certified by the Surgeon to be unfit for military service in the field liable as a conscript, although he might answer some purpose about a hospital or be of some service to the quartermaster, because, whether a man is entitled to exemption or not depends on the construction of the act, which it is the province of the courts to make, and the authority of the Secretary of War is simply to prescribe rules and make regulations in order to have the fact determined whether a man is or is not fit for military service in the field, for which purpose *alone*, the Representatives of the people in Congress Assembled, to whose wisdom is confided the trust of making laws, had declared it necessary to take civilians from their homes against their consent. This far conscription is carried by our law makers, and no further. I was informed by Adjutant Pierce, who returned the body to Col. Mallett, that this rule has been revoked; but he insists that acts done under it before it was revoked are valid. I do not concur in this position, for the reasons stated above; and consider what is called an enrollment on 11th October, 1862, as void and of no legal effect. So the petitioner, according to my view of the case, was employed and acting as the overseer of a feme sole owing, &c., &c., at the time of his arrest, at the passage of the act, on the 11th October, 1862, on the 16th April, 1862, and for several years previous thereto, and is entitled to exemption.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.
May 20th, 1863.

SYMPATHETIC MEETING FOR VAL LANDIGHAM—HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

A very large meeting to denounce the arrest of Vallandigham was held in Philadelphia on the 1st instant. Among the speakers were Hon Wm. Bigler, Charles J. Biddle, Chas J. Ingersoll, and others. The speeches and resolutions were cautious, but determined. Ingersoll said that the ballot box must be reached by the people, "force or no force."—Another meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 2d. Just before leaving prison Vallandigham prepared the following farewell address to his friends in Ohio:

MILITARY PRISON,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22d 1863

To the Democracy of Ohio:

Banished from my native State for no crime save Democratic opinions, and free speech to you in their defence, and about to go in exile, not of my own rule, but by the compulsion of an arbitrary and tyrannic power which I cannot resist, allow me a parting word. Because de-potism and superior force so rule it, I go within the Confederate lines. I well understand the purpose of this order. But in vain the malice of the enemies shall thus continue to give color to the calumnies and misrepresentations of the past two years. They little comprehend the true character of the man with whom they have to deal. No order or banishment executed by superior force can release me from my obligations or deprive me of my rights as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States. *My allegiance to my own State and Government I shall recognize wheresoever I may be* as binding in all things, just the same as though I remained upon their soil. Every sentiment and expression of attachment to the Union and devotion to the Constitution—to my country—which I have ever cherished or uttered shall abide *unchanged and unretracted* till my return.—Meanwhile, I will not doubt that the people of Ohio, cowering not a moment before either the threats or the exercise of arbitrary power, will, in every trial, prove themselves worthy to be called freemen.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING CLERK.—Officers Seal and Davis, of the City Police, yesterday morning succeeded in effecting the arrest of James A. Edie, late clerk of James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C, who absconded not long ago, taking with him $18,600 of his employer's funds. The officers found him in a house kept by Josephine Deremitt, on 10th st.—When Edie left Charleston, he addressed a letter to Mr. Taylor, dated on board a steamer about to sail for Nassau, acknowledging the theft, and promising to return the money as soon as he was able. Circumstances, however, convinced Mr. Taylor, that this was merely a ruse, and that he was still in this country. Consequently he caused the robbery to be extensively advertised, offering $1,000 reward and one fourth of the money that might be recovered, for the apprehension of Edie. Our police recently got information that he was in Richmond, and by close inquiry succeeded in tracing him to the house on 10th st., and arresting him as above stated. He will be sent to Charleston at an early day. His remaining funds were found deposited at the Powhatan Hotel, but the amount has not transpired. Edie is a Canadian by birth, and about thirty years of age.—*Rich. Whig 3rd.*

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.—We regret to see it announced, as by authority, that the Confederate government or military commanders in this State, intended to disregard the decisions of the North Carolina Judges, whereby citizens have been discharged from arrest under a writ of *habeas corpus*, because they had furnished substitutes that had been accepted by the government.—Gov. Vance has determined, very justly and wisely, we think, to resist this innovation upon the judicial rights of the State

Gov. Vance has shown himself on all occasions to be most anxious to prevent any conflict between the State and Confederate authorities, and he has exerted all the power at his command to return recusant soldiers to their places in the field, so that no captious or factious motives can be imputed to him for the course he has taken. He may even doubt the correctness of the decisions of the Judges, but it is his bounden duty to see that these decisions are respected and enforced, unless reversed by a higher tribunal. If the Confederate government has failed to provide a tribunal for testing such decisions, it is not his fault.

We trust the Confederate government has not taken, and will not take the position calculated to bring about a collision with our State authorities; but should it do so, it is the duty of Gov. Vance, and we know he will fearlessly perform it, to see that the decisions of our Judges are duly regarded and fully enforced.—*Spirit of the Age.*

PERTINENT QUERIES.—The Charleston Courier makes some pertinent queries:

Is there much gained by suppressing distilleries at home—supposing they have been suppressed—and importing Yankee liquors from Nassau?

What proportion of the cotton that has left this port within three months has reached a foreign neutral port?

Passengers who lately left Nassau report that there was a brisk business going on in cotton from Nassau for New York? Where did the cotton grow?

A stuttering man, at a public table, had occasion to use a pepper box. After shaking it with all due vengeance, and turning it in various ways, he found that the pepper was in no wise inclined to come forth. "T-this p-pepper box," he exclaimed, with a sagacious grin, "is so something like myself.—"Why?" asked a neighbor. "P-poo-poor delivery," he replied.

N. C. Sick and Wounded in Richmond.—The Progress refers to the relief afforded to our sick and wounded in Richmond by the presence there of Surgeon General Warren and his associates, and in this connection very justly complains of the indisposition on the part of the authorities to grant transfers and furloughs to private soldiers. That paper says:

"Every town and village is filled with wounded officers, many of them having but slight bruises and as well as ever in their lives, while the poor private, who may have lost a leg or an arm, languishes in the foetid atmosphere of the Richmond hospitals where many of them must inevitably die for the want of pure air and wholesome food, and is denied a furlough or transfer by the supercilious, pretentious and heartless heads of the bureaus in the various departments that make up the circumlocution office at Richmond, whose mysterious labyrinth no sensible man ever wishes to tread a second time."

Wounded officers are permitted to leave, but Gen. Winder fears to trust the wounded soldiers in North Carolina He thinks they will desert! We are not surprised at this opinion of the eminent Plug, for he has frequently spoken his mind very freely about our people.

A letter before us from a wounded soldier, dated Winder Hospital, Richmond, says: "I went before the Board yesterday for a furlough, but they would not give me one.—said I would soon be well. I can't see the use of this Board. If you go before them badly wounded, they will not give a furlough on the plea that you are not able to go home; and if you are improving, they refuse you on the plea that you will soon be well."—*Standard.*

MARRIED:

In this place, on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., by Rev. F. R. Holland, Capt P. D. HEADLY to Miss MARY KREMER.

OBITUARIES.

We notice that the press of the State, have established the rule of publishing lengthy obituary notices as advertisements. We adopt the same.—Hereafter five lines will be published gratis, but for every additional ordinary line of writing, ten cents must be forwarded, or the obituary notice will not be inserted. In all cases, the money must accompany the article.

DIED:

In this place, on Wednesday, of dysentery, W T. HORTON, of the 19th Reg't Georgia Troops.

In Davidson County, on the 17th May, of typhoid fever, J. B. HAYNES, son of John Haynes, Esq., in the 22d year of his age.

In hospital, at Huguenot Springs, Va., on the 1st of May, Corp. Geo. W. OAKES, of Co. D, 57th Regt., N. C. T., in the 20th year of his age.

Killed in the Wilderness Swamp, Va, on Sunday the 3rd ult., WILEY W. MARTIN, son of E. L. Martin, Esq, of Stokes County, aged 21 years.

New Advertisements.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having, at June Term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.
Salem, June 12, 1863. 4t.

Leather or no Leather!

I HEREBY notify all persons whom it may concern, that I will not receive any hides to tan on shares, in any way, whatever, after the first of July next. I will not forget to thank all my old customers and all others that have patronised me.

One reason for refusing to tan on shares is for want of help; other reasons will be given in some other way I will continue to buy hides as usual.

H. G. ANDERSON.
Forsyth County, June 12th, 1863. 6-3t-pd.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for 30 days from the 13th of the past month, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

{SEAL} In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence. By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.
june 12-6—2t.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "EXCHANGE HOTEL," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, June 2d, 1863.

Corporation Notice.

THE ORDINANCE prohibiting powder being kept in quantities within the thickly settled parts of the town is suspended for the present.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
J. G. SEIDES, *Mayor.*
Salem N. C., May 29, 1863.

Wanted

TO EMPLOY A GOOD FAST CARPENTER, to whom a turnkey job will be given to build by contract, a Tobacco Factory in the town of Thomasville. The factory to be of the following dimensions, viz: 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high.

Address immediately,
"DAVIDSON,"
May 7-1-4t.pd. Thomasville, N. C.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, MAY 15th, 1863.

General Order, No 8.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
DANL. G. FOWLE,
May 22-3-2t. Adjutant General.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,
Richmond, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No 38.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 3.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863, by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb., 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison; they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.
Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
May 29—6t.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, May 11, 1863.

General Order No. 6.

I. THE following extract from the act amendatory of the exemption act passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature; unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia Officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the MILITIA will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Gov. VANCE.
DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.
Raleigh May 1863. 3-2w

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia.)
RALEIGH, May 14th 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily,

By order of Gov. VANCE:
DAN'L G. FOWLE,
may 22-3-2t Adjutant General.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,
Richmond, May 1st. 1863.

General Orders, No. 52.

THE following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders, No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 5th 1863, and as supplimentary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that in all cases of appraisment provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 27th, 1863.]

By Order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.
May 29-6t.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April, taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.
may 15.-2-3t. Greensborough, N. C.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

RURAL INDUSTRY.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"Lo! Ceres' gifts in rich profusion stand,
And smiling tempt the joyous laborer's hand."
Pope.

Work Mowers, work!
Sweep the swathe well;
How the rich clover-field
Signs where it fell;
Like a meek Christian
Yielding its breath,
Blessing its murderers
Even in death.
Work, Mowers, work!
Herds and flocks that patient stand
When stern Winter robes the land,
Gathering round the farm-yard stack,
With the snow flake on their back,
Gladdened at the heart shall be
By your kindly ministry.
Work, Mowers, work!

Work, Reapers, work!
Wide o'er the plain
'Neath the sharp sickle
Heap the ripe grain,
Ready and willing,
Its life-purpose won,
So dies the good man,
All his work done.
Work, Reapers, work!
Hands thus bent on rural toil
Take no part in crime and broil,
But on households high and low
Strength and happiness bestow,
O'er the board sweet comforts spread,
Cheer the famish'd poor with bread.
Work, Reapers, work!

Work, Farmers, work!
Change the rough mould
Into the corn-sheaf,
Glittering like gold;
Into the garden-roots
Healthful and fair,
Into the clustering vine
Purpling the air.
Work, Farmers, work!
Better than the soldier's trade,
Slaying what his God hath made,
Crushing down in bloody strife,
Hearts all redolent with life,
Better is your art that fills
With food and joy, the earth it tills.
Work, Farmers, work!

VARIETY.

ONLY WOUNDED.—During the battle of Murfreesboro two men, a Tennesseean and Arkansian, fell in with each other, and made an agreement that the first one of the two that got wounded should be taken off by the other. Pretty soon the Arkansas man called out to the Tennesseean that he was wounded and to take him off. According to contract, true to his word, the Tennesseean shouldered him and carried him away to the rear. While going along a cannon ball came along and took off the head of the wounded man, but the bearer did not observe it. When he arrived where the surgeon was he laid him down and said: "Doctor, here is a friend of mine; can't you do something for him?" The doctor, in surprise, wanted to know why he brought that dead man to him? The Tennesseean turned and looked at him, and very coolly remarked, "Why, blast him, he told me he was only wounded."

A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and the glory of its wings, made offers of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a drawling dolt." "Impossible," exclaimed the humming bird, "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice, never insult the humble, as they may some day become your superiors."

"DOWN BELOW."—The faculty of Williams College used to employ an Irishman named Jemmy to make fires, sweep, wait on the students, and do "chores" generally. One of the boys pretended to be quite mad at him one day, and after blowing him up badly, went on to say, Jemmy, this can't last always; by-and-by you will get your deserts, and you'll go to the bad place; what do you suppose you'll do there?" "OH," said Jemmy, "I suppose they'd set me to waiting on the students just as they do here."

How eloquent is the old, homely word, Fall! The flowers fall in the garden, the fruits fall in the orchards, the nuts fall in the woods, the stars fall from the sky, the rain falls from the clouds, the mercury falls in the tubes, the leaves fall everywhere, and man falls into eternity!

There is a Cockney youth, who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetheart, calls out, 'Fire!' directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment, she then plunges her head out of the window, and inquires, "Where?" The lover then poetically slaps himself on the bosom, and exclaims, "'Ere my Haugelina!"

Mirth is the medicine of life;
It cures its ills, it calms its strife;
And softly smoothes the breast of care,
It writes a thousand graces there.

"You don't seem to know how to take me," said a vulgar fellow to a gentleman he had insulted. "Yes I do," said the gentleman, twisting him by the nose.

Keep out of bad company, for the chance is, that when the devil fires into a flock, he will hit somebody.

A fop in company, wanting his servant, called out: "Where's that blockhead of mine?" A lady present answered: "On your shoulders, sir."

The following contains the entire alphabet: "John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite a small size."

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."

A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy, kissed by the dew. "Well, it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Stye Jones that kissed me; I told him every one in town would find it out."

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 51st, 61st and 31st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W H F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigad——1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863

Notice.

MR. T. P. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead or green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation,

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52-3t.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan 9, 1863. 26-1y

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of **FURS** delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen. Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece. Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece. Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

FURS! FURS!!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2
Rev. B F. Byerly,
Wm. Correll,
Miss Martalia A Cox,
John Campbell,
J A Coleman,
Henry Edwards,
Lieut Fulp,
Geo Grubbs,
Miss Jane Hayes,
Leander Hill,
Mrs. E. Hord,
Miss Mattie Hardman,
Jesse Knouse,
Franklin D Meser,
Miss Harriet Payne,
W S Pettigrew, 2
John W. Rawley,
Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
" Sarah or Charity L Swain,
Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Wm. R. Taylor,
Miss Amy E. Terry,

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D Payne, Wm Ollnard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Driggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, E. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Clayville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Thos. C. Dean, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S. Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse. T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Paw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Vill r, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Thos Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transon.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sowers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bollijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to E. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have learned with great pain that there have been latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defence of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequence; no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, those brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy, and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or down right disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away, the approaching fall apparently bids fair to be a harvest, giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year. Our brave army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory. I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You can arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a brave, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor, paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	3 00
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for, which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor,

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters, The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.50

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1.50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1	do	2 days	0 75	1	do	1 week	1.75
1	do	3 days	1.00	1	do	2 weeks	3.00
1	do	4 days	1.25	1	do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.

For sale at this Office.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863,

containing the usual Astronomical Calculation Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan 1863.

Head Qr'ters, Camp of Instruction, RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. PEMBR, Adjutant. April 3-3t

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Dieamgrsville and Wm. H. HODGES, Taylorsville North Carolina. 49-tf

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to the friends to assist in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the Family Circle. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound, conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $20. Fifteen copies for $30. Twenty copies for $40

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indents,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year,	$4
For six months,	2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

☞ Southern writers contribute to it

POEM, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY Miss S. A. DICKEY,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7. Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside are

Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, of S. C., Judge Meek, of Alabama, &c.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Supply, Cubebs, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 41-4w pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUINES & MORFORD

for sale at the DRUG STORE

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale

At the DRUG STORE

	White Pop.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.
Alexander	7,268	491	3445	11,204
Alleghany	2,303	49	391	2743
Ashe	9,686	151	2051	11,888
Surry	7,422	142	891	8455
Stanly	4,172	295	1,133	7,600
Stokes	7,322	278	6078	14779
Surry	6,937	114	1089	8140
Tyrrell	1,303	143	1597	3043
Union	8,903	53	5,546	14,502
Wake	16,470	1,434	10,733	28,637
Warren	4,943	405	10,401	15,749
Washington	3,506	285	3,666	8,457
Watauga	4,771	69	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5,651	14,106
Wilkes	13,260	351	1,208	14,749
Wilson	6,944	230	3,496	9,750
Yadkin	9,810	168	1,433	10,711
Yancey	8,229	84	389	8,655
	331,459	30,097	331,091	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

Our Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounce in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly — cents per quarter, or — cent for each number.

2 cents each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 39
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	154 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee, †		

†Ratified by a vote of the people, May 28, 1861, majority 94,750.

‡Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4, in the House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	226 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25, '61	98 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	145 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,		Popular vote 61,170.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known), and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your timely aid, quickly. All we ask, is our honest due. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Rye, Peas, &c., at the

Salem April 28th, 1863. E. L. HEGE.